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MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

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International Notes

Smallpox Surveillance — Worldwide

A total of 940 outbreaks of smallpox involving 3,208 cases have been reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) in the period January 1 — October 4, 1977.* The world's last known foci of smallpox are now confined to southern Somalia, which accounted for all but 5 of this year's reported cases. However, Somalia, southern Ethiopia, northern Kenya, and the Republic of Djibouti form one epidemiologic unit since nomadic populations roam throughout the Ogaden Desert, which includes parts of all of these countries.

Somalia: The incidence of smallpox has declined sharply since June (Figure 1). Since mid-August, this decline has slowed, at least partially because of persistent smallpox transmission in small nomadic groups in the more remote desert areas. In May, for example, 40% of the outbreaks were occurring in nomadic populations; this figure increased to 95% in July and is still rising. Epidemiologic investigations have revealed that transmission of the disease can persist undetected for 4-6 months under such circumstances. To combat this, locally recruited surveillance workers have been traveling on foot, seeking smallpox cases and performing vaccinations.

As of September 24, there were only 21 localities with active cases of smallpox. (An active case is defined as a person who is still ill and could transmit the disease to another unvaccinated person; normally, this period of Potential infectivity lasts 3-4 weeks.) As of October 1, the number of infected localities had further declined to 10. In northern Somalia active surveillance has failed to detect any smallpox except for a single case found in July in the Burao District; that case originated in the southern district of Jowhar.

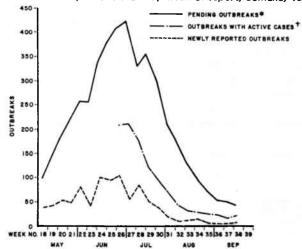
If the current efforts of the Somali Government are maintained, it should be possible to interrupt transmission of smallpox by early November. At present, there are 24 WHO personnel, 2,550 national staff members, and 50 vehicles assigned to the program.

Kenya: Continuing special surveillance and vaccination programs in the north have revealed no further smallpox since 5 cases were reported in early February. From April to September, 65 specimens were collected from suspect

*An outbreak is defined as 1 or more cases. Of interest is the fact that the reward of 200 Somali shillings (US\$32) for reporting a case of smallpox has resulted in the detection of 40% of the outbreaks reported this year.

"fever with rash" cases, but all proved negative upon laboratory examination.

FIGURE 1. Smallpox outbreaks by week of report, Somalia, 1977



*A pending outbreak is one in which 6 weeks has not elapsed since the onset of rash of the last case.

[†]A smallpox case is "active" while the person is still ill and capable of transmitting disease—normally 3-4 weeks.

Surveillance and vaccination are being intensified with special attention being directed to the potential danger of importation into the Mandera and Marsabit Districts. A reward of 200 Kenyan shillings (US\$24) is being given for reporting a case of smallpox, and active searches on foot, using increased staff, have been instituted to detect hidden foci in nomad populations.

Ethiopia: The Ethiopian program recorded its last known smallpox case in August 1976 in the Bale Region in the Ogaden Desert. Surveillance and vaccination activities in large areas of the Ogaden have had to be restricted because of civil unrest; however, a special search and vaccination campaign has been initiated in the regions adjacent to the restricted areas.

Sudan: The last case of smallpox in Sudan was detected in 1972. The proximity of the Sudan to the Ogaden, however, places it at risk of importation.

Republic of Djibouti: In view of frequent movements of populations across the borders, among them displaced persons from the Ogaden, special smallpox surveillance activities are being prepared in collaboration with WHO. A total of

400 personnel are working for disease control, including 2 epidemiologic surveillance teams of 20 persons each.

Reported by the World Health Organization in the Weekly Epidemiologic Record 52:317-321, 1977.

Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Tick-borne Relapsing Fever — Colorado

Since July 1977, 3 confirmed cases of tick-borne relapsing fever have been reported to the Colorado State Health Department. All occurred in Jefferson County, a 785 square mile area southwest of Denver that extends approximately 20 miles into the front range of the Rocky Mountains. These are the first reported cases of relapsing fever in Colorado since 1944,

The onset of the first case in 1977 was on July 25 and occurred in a 32-year-old man originally diagnosed as having Colorado tick fever. However, recurrence of symptoms, including fever up to 41 C, chills, headache, arthralgias, and myalgia on July 29, August 5, and August 10, prompted examination of a thick blood smear. *Borrelia* organisms were numerous, and a diagnosis of tick-borne relapsing fever was made. The patient was treated with penicillin and showed gradual improvement.

He had not traveled outside Jefferson County. He, his 24-year-old wife, and their 2 young children reported suffering "spider bites" during early July. Investigation revealed ample rodent harborage around the patient's 2-story frame house and adjacent barn. Squirrels, gaining access through woodpecker holes, had established nests in the house attic. No ticks were collected from these nests; the nests, how-

ever, appeared to have been vacated for several weeks. The entire house interior was sprayed with 1½% Baygon.* No similar illnesses were reported among residents in the immediate area.

The second case involved a 26-year-old male college student, who attended a reunion at Wellington Reservoir in southwestern Jefferson County the week of July 11 and became ill with fever 4 times during the next month. Along with 7 other young people, he spent 1 week in mid-July in a rustic lodge; his bed was located in a second-story loft. No other illnesses in this group were reported. The patient was treated with tetracycline and recovered uneventfully. Again, rodents had gained entry into an attic space, but no ticks were recovered from their nests. An anticoagulant rodenticide was placed in the attic space in early spring and may have been responsible for host elimination and subsequent tick dispersal. Several dry carcasses of chipmunks and whitefooted mice (Eutamias and Peromyscus species, respectively) were found near consumed packets of rodenticide.

The most recent case occurred in a 10-year-old Girl *Use of trade names is for identification only and does not constitute endorsement by the PHS, U.S. Dept. HEW.

(Continued on page 359)

Table I. Summary—Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States

[Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks]

	42nd WEE	K ENDING		CUMULATIVE, FIRST 42 WEEKS					
DISEASE	October 22, 1977	October 23, 1976	MEDIAN 1972-1976	October 22, 1977	October 23, 1976	MEDIAN 1972-1976			
Aseptic meningitis	143	107	107	3 . 675	2,608	3, 210			
Brucellosis	5	-	6	185	254	158			
Chickenpox	873	1.055		161.223	153,564				
Diphtheria	_	1	2	72	128	155			
Encephalitis Primary	47	44	44	816	1,190	1, 190			
Post-Infectious	5	2	2	166	227	234			
(Type B	299	334	191	13.117	12.141	7,828			
Hepatitis, Viral 👌 Type A	606	709	803	24,740	27.337	1			
Type unspecified	161	152	, 803	7.326	6,615	33,745			
Malaria	13	15	12	443	389	348			
Measles (rubeola)	111	225	118	53 -218	35,206	24,661			
Meningococcal infections, total	24	25	21	1.415	1,279	1, 141			
Civilian	24	25	19	1,406	1,262	1,115			
Military	- <u>-</u>	-	_	9	17	25			
Mumps	270	291	589	16,655	33,833	48,933			
Pertussis	61	24		1,292	784				
Rubella (German measles)	51	78	108	18.870	10,968	15,223			
Tetanus	2	2	2	54	52	75			
Tuberculosis	545	655		24,526	26.677				
Tularemia	3	4	,	133	113	113			
Typhoid fever	10	Ž.	9	324	343	340			
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	15	16	10	1.052	827	736			
Venereal Diseases:		10	10	1 1002	021	130			
Gonorrhea Civilian	21,569	22,317		804,497	818,074				
Military	393	609		21,657	23,976				
Syphilis, primary and secondary (Civilian	408	563		16,666	19,585				
Military	8	10		245	282				
Rabies in animals	72	72	57	2,498	2,470	2,470			

Table II. Notifiable Diseases of Low Frequency: United States

	CUM.	C	UM.
Anthrax: Botulism: Tenn. 1	86	Poliomyelitis, total: Paralytic:	8
Congenital rubella syndrome:		Psittacosis: Mass. 1, Calif. 1	1
Leptospirosis:		Trichinosis: *Colo. 1	65
		<u> </u>	-

Delayed reports: Trichinosis: N.J. 21

Table III

Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States Weeks Ending October 22, 1977 and October 23, 1976 – 42nd Week

ENCEPHALITIS HEPATITIS, VIRAL ASEPTIC BRUCEL-CHICKEN DIPHTHERIA MALARIA Primary: Arthropod-borne and Unspecified Type Unspecified Past In-LOSIS POX Type B Type A GITIS fectious AREA REPORTING CUM. UNITED STATES NEW ENGLAND Maine New Hampshire Vermont я Rhode Island Connecticut MIDDLE ATLANTIC Upstate New York New York City NN NΑ NΑ NΔ EAST NORTH CENTRAL ... Illinois Michigan Wisconsin WEST NORTH CENTRAL .. Minnesota North Dakota* South Dakota Nebraska q Kansas SOUTH ATLANTIC District of Columbia . . . North Carolina NN South Carolina EAST SOUTH CENTRAL .. Kentucky*....... Tennessee Alabama Mississippi WEST SOUTH CENTRAL ... 3.8 Arkansas MN Louisiana Oklahoma Texas MOUNTAIN Montana Idaho* New Mexico NN Utah Nevada* PACIFIC Washington NA NΑ NΑ NΑ NA -NA NΑ N A NΑ Puerto Rico _ Virgin Islands*.....

NN: Not notifiable

NA: Not available

*Delayed reports: Asep. mang.: N.J. +1, Nev. +1; Chickenpox: Mo. +27, Calif. +2; Enceph.: Pa. -1, Ind. +6, Ky. -1; Hep. B: N.J. +3, N.Dak. +1, Va. -1, Fla. -2, Idano +1; Hep. A; N.J. -1, Fla. -12, V.I. +2; Hep. unsp.: N.J. -3, Va. -3, Idaho -1.

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Table III-Continued

Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States Weeks Ending October 22, 1977 and October 23, 1976 - 42nd Week

	М	EASLES (Rub	eola)	MENING	OCOCCAL II	VFECTIONS	M	UMPS	PERTUSSIS	RUI	TETANUS	
REPORTING AREA		CUM	ULATIVE	1	CUMU	LATIVE						
	1977	1977	1976	1977	1977	1976	1977	CUM. 1977	1977	1977	CUM. 1977	CUM. 1977
UNITED STATES	111	53,218	35,206	24	1,415	1,279	270	16,655	61	51	18,870	54
NEW ENGLAND	4	2,483	419	1	56	60	12	678	_	4	1,211	1
Maine	-	173	8	-	3	1	6	64	-	-	69	-
New Hampshire	-	510	9	-	3	6	1	92	-	-	243	-
Vermant	- 4	294 635	69 35	_	6 16	3 18	1	8 126	-	2	64 381	-
Massachusetts *	-	64	15	1	2	6	_	61	_	_	134	_
Connecticut	-	810	283	_	26	26	4	327	0	2	320	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	16	8,374	7,061	2	200	181	14	1,331	6	-	6,022	4
Upstate New York	9 5	3,826 737	2,950 475	_	52 48	67 48	3	298 498	3 1	_	3,368 322	1 1
New York City	2	197	611	2	43	27	2	354	_	_	1,782	2
Pennsylvania	-	3,614	3,025	-	57	39	-	131	2	-	550	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	37	11,402	14,902	7	146	163	103	5.650	8	20	3,778	5
Ohia	-	1,858	577	2	5.8	5 R	2	501	3	1	1,127	1
Indiana	2	4,339	3,376	1	17	2.5	17 12	⊒34 1•006	-	5	957	1
Illingis	16	1,791 983	1,641 5,867	4	43	2 50	312	1.910	1 2	10	323 960	1 2
Michigan	13	2,441	3,441	-	14	1	71.0	1,725	2	4	411	-
				,								0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	13 2	9,348 2,624	1,285 425	1_	71 25	85 14	53	3,761 6	-	2	518 17	9
lowa	11	4, 294	44	-	6	9	12	1,300	_	1	168	1
Missouri *	-	914	35	1	28	36	16	1,298	_	_	36	3
North Dakota	-	24	3	-	1	3	1	19	_	1	1.3	-
South Dakota	-	67	- 4	-	4	3		59	-	-	18	-
Nebraska	_	214 1,211	55 719	-	2 5	6 14	6 18	77 1,002	_	_	3 263	3
Kansas • ,												
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	4,632 22	2,192 130	5 1	304 7	249 8	22 2	818 133	29	5	1,682 26	12
Delaware	_	372	715	i	2 1	21	1	71	_	1	6	_
District of Columbia	_	14	13	_	_	2	_	6	-	_	_	-
Virginia	1	2,725	769	1	27	39	2	104	2	1	578	1
West Virginia	-	248	201	-	9	7	6	183	15	2	152	-
North Carolina	_	65 153	17 4	1 1	65 33	47 36	2 1	57 14	2 1	_	446 230	-
South Carolina Georgia	_	768	2	_	52	24		26	8	_	55	1
Florida	-	265	341	~ :	90	65	8	224	i	1	189	10
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	2,014	887	3	145	119	16	924	-	4	1,939	4
Kentucky	1	1,191	752	3	29	23	3	101	-	-	82	1
Tennessee	_	707 78	118	-	36 53	49 33	5 8	551	_	4	1,737	2
Alabama Mississippi	_	39	17	_	27	14	-	233 39	_	_	110	1 -
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	8	2,105	743	_	279	194	26	1,519	1	1	919	10
Arkansas	-	29	8	-	15	11	-	84	1	-	3	2
Louisiana	1	75	222	-	127	35	5	55	-	-	27	2
Oklahoma Texas*	1 6	60 1,941	291 222	_	14 123	21 127	16 5	523 357	_	- 1	33 756	- 6
			-							j#.		
MOUNTAIN	2	2,531 1,162	5,120 246	1 1	33 4	3 7 5	3 1	609 12	1 -	_	375 14	2 1
Idaho	_	161	2,020	_	4	5	-	124	_	_	13	_
Wyoming	_	17	4	-	i	_	-	4	-	-	6	1
Colorado	-	503	305	-	1	6	1	268	-	-	237	-
New Mexico	-	256	16	-	9	4	-	105	i	-	11	-
Arizona	2	31 7 20	227 2,237	-	10	10 5	_	80	_	_	16 69	_
Nevada	-	23	65	-	1	2	1	16	-	-	9	-
PACIFIC	29	10,329	2,597	4	181	191	21	1,359	16	15	2,527	7
Washington	-	542	352	1	24	32	6	292	5	7 1	445	-
Oregon	-	366	170	-	17	17	6	253	6	. 3	115	-
California	29	9,326 60	2,368 4	3	109 29	119 20	8	760 30	5	11	1,552 1	7
Hawaii	_	35	3	-	2	3	-	24	Ξ	-	414	-
Guam			• .		•	36						
Puerto Rico	N Δ 2	11 990	16 444	2	1	3	NA 7	6 729	N A	N A	10 35	10

NA: Not available *Delayed Reports: Measles: Mass. -1; Men. inf.: Mo. +1; Mumps: Mo. +17, Kans. -1, Mont. -1; Pertussis: Tex. -1; Rubella: Mo. +1.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

Table III-Continued Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States

Weeks Ending October 22, 1977 and October 23, 1976 - 42nd Week

*75	TUBERCULOSIS TULA-			TYPHOID TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE										
REPORTING AREA	TOUL	CULUSIS	REMIA	FE	/EK	(RM			GONORRHEA		SYI	HILIS (Pri. a	& Sec.)	IN ANIMA
HEFURIING AREA	1977	CUM.	CUM.	1977	CUM.	1977	CUM.	1977	CUMULA	TIVE	1977	CUMUL	ATIVE	CUM.
	1377	1977	1977	1377	1977	1377	1977		1977	1976	13//	1977	1976	1977
UNITED STATES	545	24,526	133	10	324	15	1,052	21,569	804,497	818,074	408	16,666	19,585	2,49
NEW ENGLAND	21	900 72	1	1 -	17	_	10		21,680 1,571	22,760 1,938		659	652	4
Maine	1		_	_	11:	_	_	32	886	671		23 4	19	3
New Hampshire	2		-	_	_	_	_	22	546	572		6	9	
Massachusetts	16		1	1	12	_	5		9,236	10,839		461	464	
Rhode Island *	2		_	-	2	_	3 2		1,730 7,711	1,548 7,192		9 156	17 134	
Cannecticut	0.1		3	1	64	6	72		84,226	94,300				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	91 32		3	_	8	6	41		14,353	15,386		2,340 219	3,264 198	9
Upstate New York New York City	23		_	_	26	_	_		32,715	41,471		1,470	2.072	
New Jersey	21	1,014	-	1	19	-	11		15,224	14,642	10	300	460	2
Pennsylvania	15	1,027	-	-	11	-	20	831	21,934	22,801	19	351	534	1
AST NORTH CENTRAL	84		3	2	29	1	31		127,008	128,927		1,717	1,687	11
Ohio	17 5		1 -	1	9	_	12 2		33,723 11,919	31,644 12,775		397 132	406 89	
Indiana	33		_	_	5	1	15		40,729	45,050		901	892	3
Illinois Michigan	27		_	1	12	_	2		29,369	27,979		198	211	
Wisconsin *	2		2	-	-	-	-	269	11,268	11,479		89	89	
EST NORTH CENTRAL	9			-	22	_	32		42,283	42,931		369	365	6
Minnesota	7		-	_	5	_	-	181	7,638	7,505		116	79	2
lowa	1	74 334	23	_	12	_	1 17		4,923 17,510	5,402 17,150		36 145	37 150	1
Missouri *	_	20		_	12	_	1,		789	658		149	150	
North Dakota South Dakota	_	43		_	_	_	2		1,261	1,254		9	4	1.
Nebraska	_	32		_	1	_	1		3,658	3,640		25	. 29	-
Kansas	1		-	-	3	-	11		6,504	7,322		38	66	
OUTH ATLANTIC	115	5,356	10	-	53	1	565	-	198,306	200,579		-	5,921	2
Delaware	_	53	-	_	-	_	3		2,684	2,752		19	55	
Maryland*	24			_	4	_	74		24,484	26,123		286	480	
District of Columbia	8	263 628	1	_	1	_	152	441 521	13,071 20,826	13,655 21,420		468 454	464 565	
Virginia*	4			_	4	_	5		2,590	2,477		3	20	
West Virginia North Carolina*	18		2	_	4	1	215		29,816	28,585			1,089	1
South Carolina	3	494	2	_	3	_	52	318	18,573	19,036	4	201	3 06	
Georgia	36 22		3	_	13 15	_	63 1		38,388 47,874	38,336 48,195		1,015 1,492	881 2,061	1
		-	٥			,								
AST SOUTH CENTRAL	41 9		8	4	11 5	1	166		70,928 9,639	72,247 9,516		639 81	752 106	
Kentucky	22	_	5	_	2	_	99		28,278	28,832		_	254	
Alabama	10	_	ĩ	_	ī	_	ĺį		19,309	20,185			157	
Mississippi	-	392	-	-	3	1	8	337	13,702	13,714	7	217	235	
VEST SOUTH CENTRAL	75		65	1	28	6	158		101,173	103,547			2,355	6
Arkansas	3 12		44 1	_	6 1	_	52 6		7,766 15,177	9,685 15,224		57 576	89 481	1
Louisiana	12		11	_	1	6	71		9,753	10,002		63	481 82	2
Oklahoma* Texas	59		9	1	20	-	29		68,477	68,636		1,766		
10 UNTAIN	18	703	12	_	27	_	13		32,471	33,168	5	381	495	1
Montana*	2			-	-	-	6		1,726	1,678		4	7	
Idaho	1		-	_	_	-	4		1,490	1,789		11	21	
Wyoming	- 4	16 98	1 3	_	8	_	2		764 8,480	646 8,402		4 136	3 114	
Colorado	3		-	_	-	_	_		4,780	6,041		106	119	
Arizona	6	_	2	-	13	_	_		8,980	9,745			179	
Utah	2		5	_	5	_	_	52	1,929	1,797	-		20	
Nevada	_	47	-	-	1	-	-	175	4,322	3,070	-	14	32	
ACIFIC	91		6	1	73	-	5	-	126,422	119,615			4,094	4
Washington	NA		-	-	2	-	-	285	9,711	10,091		187	133	
Oregon	- 79	146	i	_ 1	3 67	_	1		8,749 101,272	8,966 94,852			91 3,773	2
Alaska	79	2,895 64	5		61	_		46	4, 324	3,462		23	21	3
Hawaii	12		_	_	1				2,666	2,244			76	
uerto Rico	NA 15	49 323	9-6	NA -	1 6	NA -	370	NA 28	164 2,572	278 2,222	NA 1	2 432	2 496	4
/irgin Islands*		263	_	_	U	_		20	E1 214	-1666		7 32	770	- 4

NA: Not available

*Delayed reports: TB: Md. -3, N.C. -3, Fla. -9,; Typhoid fever: Wisc. +1, Mo. -1, Va. -1; RMSF: Okla. -1; GC: Mont. +1 civ. -1 mil., V.I. +6 civ.; Syphilis: R.I. -1

Table IV Deaths in 121 United States Cities*

							22, 1977 — 42nd W							
		ΑΑ	LL CAUSE	8		Pneu- monia		ALL CAUSES						
REPORTING AREA	ALL AGES	65 Years and Over	45-64 Years	25-44 Years	Under 1 Year	and Influenza ALL AGES	REPORTING AREA	ALL AGES	65 Years and Over	45-64 Years	25-44 Years	Under 1 Year	Influ Al AG	
EW ENGLAND	634	411	159	24	25	20	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,066	590	315	69	55	4	
Boston, Mass	172	98	44	16	9	3	Atlanta, Ga	1 22 1 88	68 105	41 58	5 11	3 8		
Bridgeport, Conn	52 19	41 14	10 4	1 1	_	3	Baltimore, Md Charlotte, N. C	77	37	23	9	4		
Cambridge, Mass	24	19	4	_	1	_	Jacksonvilla, Fla.	92	58	22	á	5		
Hartford, Conn.	60	30	22	2	4	3	Miami, Fia.	92	43	29	7	9		
Lowell, Mass.	38	29	9	-	-	2	Norfolk, Va	42	16	17	6	2		
Lynn, Mass.	20	16	3	1	-	 2	Richmond, Va.	80	33	22	6	14		
New Bedford, Mass	25	19	4	1	1	-	Savannah, Ga.	40	21	14	3	1		
New Haven, Conn	43	23	14	ı	2	1	St. Petersburg, Fla Tampa, Fla	88	67	16	4	1		
Providence, R.I	53	33	15	1	2	1	Washington, D. C.	82 122	51 67	22 40	2 10	3 2		
Somerville, Mass	8 48	4 31	3 12	_	1 4	- 2	Wilmington, Del	41	24	11	3	3		
Waterbury, Conn	27	17	9	_	-	_	withington, asia	71	<i>-</i> 4	11	,	,		
Worcester, Mass	45	37	6	_	1	2								
,	7.7	٠.	-		•	_	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	6 89	387	194	55	26	5	
							Birmingham, Ala	1 09	63	35	3	4		
NIDÐLE ATLANTIC	2,861	1,821	698	175	86	152	Chattanooga, Tenn	75	51	14	4	3	l l	
Albany, N. Y.	52	28	16	3	2	1	Knoxville, Tenn	38	30	4	3	_		
Allentown, Pa	23	18	3	-	1	2	Louisville, Ky.	1 18	69	30	. 8	5	1	
Buffalo, N. Y	1 39	74	25	6	4	5	Memphis, Tenn	149	78	44	15	6		
Camden, N. J.	36	28	5	2	1	2	Mobile, Ala	66 35	31 19	22 9	7 4	4		
Elizabeth, N. J Erie, Pa	25	15	6	2	1	1	Montgomery, Ala	99	46	36	11	3		
Jersay City, N. J.	43 42	32 27	10 10	2	3	2	Nashville, Tenn	77	70	30	**	,		
Newark, N. J	62	31	22	6	1	4								
New York City, N. Y	1,425	915	333	94	38	73	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,146	631	3 0 2	100	49		
Paterson, N. J.	49	30	15	2	1	_	Austin, Tex.	50	27	17	5	1		
Philadelphia, Pa	392	225	114	30	16	33	Baton Rouge, La	43	28	12	2	-		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	193	115	57	10	6	14	Corpus Christi, Tex.	46	18	15	4	5		
Reading, Pa.	26	18	4	1	-	2	Dallas, Tex.	167	86	56	10	6		
Rochester, N. Y.	122	88	17	5	6	10	El Paso, Tex.	65	26	15	12	5		
Schenectady, N. Y	33	23	8	1	377	3	Fort Worth, Tex.	67	37	15	8	. 2		
Scranton, Pa.	39	32	. 4	1	1	4	Houston, Tex.	281	149	74	26	12		
Syracuse, N. Y	94	58	28	4	3	1	Little Rock, Ark New Orleans, La	64 106	32 59	15 25	9 10	2 9		
Trenton, N. J Utica, N. Y	43 27	29 17	9	3 1	2	3	San Antonio, Tex	139	89	31	9	6		
Yonkers, N. Y.	26	18	3	2	-	i	Shreveport, La Tulsa, Okia	61 57	43 37	15	1 4	1 -		
AST NORTH CENTRAL	2,375	1,432	639	131	97	64								
Akron, Ohio	66	47	14	3	1	_	MOUNTAIN	471	267	122	32	20	1	
Canton, Ohio	41	25	14	_	2	3	Albuquerque, N. Mex	40	25	13	2	1		
Chicago, III	577	304	173	51	29	13	Colorado Springs, Colo.	24	17	2	2	1		
Cincinnati, Ohio	186	119	46	11	6	3	Denver Colo	115	63	26	13	8		
Cleveland, Ohio	195	120	48	4	13	3	Las Vegas, Nev	29	13	12	3	-		
Calumbus, Ohio	137	81	33	9	8	10	Ogden, Utah	19	11	5	1	1		
Dayton, Ohio	97	59	28	. 2	3	3	Phoenix, Ariz.	104	62	30	3	3		
Detroit, Mich.	314	191	93	17	8	7	Pueblo, Calo	18	11	12	3	_		
Fort Wayne, Ind.	33 59	22 39	9 15-	1 1	1 2	1 3	Salt Lake City, Utah Tucson, Ariz	48 74	25 40	21	1	4 2		
Gary, Ind	22	9	3	7	2	1	INGSUM, MILE,	1-4	70		•	_		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	55	37	14	<u>.</u>	3	2								
Indianapolis, Ind.	148	83	44	7	6	1	PACIFIC	1,612	1,034	359	99	65	:	
Madison, Wis	42	23	10	3	4	2	Berkeley, Calif	19	13	4	1	_		
Milwaukee, Wis	115	84	27	2	1	2	Fresno, Calif	88	62	16	3	3		
Peoria, III.	13	9	2	1	_	-	Glendale, Calif	18	15	2	-	1		
Rockford, III	41	24	9	3	2	5	Honolulu, Hawaii	64	41	15	4	3		
South Bend, Ind.	27	18	5	3	-	2	Long Beach, Calif	85	58	21	1	4		
Toleda, Ohia	134	88	35	4	5	3	Los Angeles, Calif	444	284	96	35	13		
Youngstown, Ohio	73	50	17	2	1	-	Oakland, Calif	73 29 165	55 17 95	11 6 48	2 5 8	3 1 6		
EST NORTH CENTRAL	P14	625	104	20	21	20	Sacramento, Calif	63	35	48 1.7	8 6	3		
Des Moines, Iowa	816 56	525 32	196 18	3 8 3	31	28 1	San Diego, Calif	128	74	31	8	8		
Duluth, Minn	32	22	5	1	2	3	San Francisco, Calif	142	88	28	1.3	13		
Kansas City, Kans	42	27	9	4	1	_	San Jose, Calif	51	34	10	5	2		
Kansas City, Mo	145	94	36	8	5	3	Seattle, Wash	169	113	38	8	6		
Lincoln, Nebr.	22	14	3	5	_		Spokane, Wash	31	18	8	2	2		
Lincula, News.	1 32	66	24	2	6	2	Tacoma, Wash	43	32	8	1	-		
Minneapolis, Minn			23	2	6	1	l							
Minneapolis, Minn Omaha, Nebr	83	49	23	-										
Minneapolis, Minn Omaha, Nebr St. Louis, Mo	8 3 201	130	55	4	7	6								
Minneapolis, Minn Omaha, Nebr							TOTAL	11,670	7,098 2	.984	723	454	44	

^{*}By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate, Excludes fetal deaths.

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, circulation 67,500, is published by the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia. The data in this report are provisional, based on weekly telegraphs to CDC by state health departments. The reporting week concludes at close of business on Friday; compiled data on a national basis are officially released to the public on the succeeding Friday.

The editor welcomes accounts of interesting cases, outbreaks, environmental hazards, or other public health problems of current interest to health officials. Send reports to: Center for Disease Control, Attn.: Editor, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

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Relapsing Fever — Continued

Scout from Denver, who spent 6 days (August 11-16) at a ranch about 8 miles west of Deckers, Colorado. During this time she slept on a mattress in a wooden-floored tent with 3 other girls. A total of 24 girls and 4 counselors were similarly housed in the immediate area. The patient reported an "insect bite" on the third day in camp and first became ill 6 days later on August 19 with a fever that lasted 4 days. A second recurrence of fever on August 30 prompted the taking of a thick blood smear, which confirmed the diagnosis of tick-borne relapsing fever. The patient was treated with tetracycline and showed immediate improvement.

No other illnesses occurred in the group or were re-Ported from other Girl Scout units camping during July and August. The elevated platform tents used by the Girl Scout campers were not conducive to rodent infestation. However, the general area has many natural harborages for chipmunks, and several nests, removed from decaying tree stumps within the camp, contained fleas and mites.

Reported by G Blakeman, MD, Denver; D Brandt, MD, Boulder; K Riff, MD, Denver General Hospital Medical Service; C Johnson,

International Notes

MD, Jefferson County Health Dept, Lakewood; JK Emerson, DVM, TM Vernon, MD, State Epidemiologist, Colorado State Dept of Health; Vector-Borne Diseases Div, Bur of Laboratories, and Field Services Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.

Editorial Note: Although ticks were not found in association with these cases, the vector probably was Ornithodorus hermsi, a nest parasite of chipmunks and pine squirrels (Tamiasciurus species), resident in coniferous forests throughout most of western North America. No other relapsing fever vector is known to occur in the coniferous forest biome in North America.

The fact that no ticks were present in the rodent nests collected is not surprising. Normally, O. hermsi ticks remain in the nest, where all life functions are accomplished and where the ticks can feed on their rodent hosts. If the rodent resident does not return, ticks eventually disperse from the nest in search of a blood meal. This could lead them to a human rather than a rodent host, although the ticks do not prefer a host-parasite relationship involving humans, so it tends to be of short duration.

Influenza — Puerto Rico, Oregon, and Canada

Puerto Rico: During a survey of dengue-like illness in Puerto Rico, paired serum specimens from 13 of 56 persons who exhibited no antibody rises to dengue demonstrated 4-fold or greater hemagglutination inhibition (HI) antibody titer rises to A/Victoria/3/75 and/or A/Texas/1/77. These persons had onset of febrile illness from August 16 through September 11. These confirmed influenza infections occurred in 8 of 79 municipalities throughout the island, including San Juan.

An outbreak of febrile respiratory disease is now in progress in rural southwest Puerto Rico. Since early October, 90% of patients seen in one hospital clinic had symptoms compatible with influenza including headache, myalgia, pharyngitis, cough, and some nausea and vomiting. Influenza A viruses were isolated from 4 of 6 patients cultured on October 18. Preliminary laboratory studies indicate that these strains are more closely related to A/Texas/1/77 than to A/Victoria/3/75.

The extent of influenza illness on the island is difficult to quantify since cases of dengue are appearing concurrently. Anecdotal reports indicate that febrile respiratory diseases began to appear in increasing numbers in September and are still continuing. Respiratory illness appears to be widespread throughout the island.

Oregon: An A/Texas/1/77-like strain of influenza has been isolated from a 72-year-old man hospitalized with pneumo-

Current Trends

nia. His illness began on September 19. No other influenza infections have been documented in Oregon since July.

Canada: On August 5, a Canadian Forces aircraft left Brisbane, Australia, carrying 145 Australian infantrymen bound for Victoria, British Columbia. The airplane arrived in Victoria on August 6 after refueling stops in Fiji and Hawaii.

Within 12 hours after arrival, 12 Australians were seen with influenza-like symptoms consisting of moderate fever, cough, malaise, and headache. Within 96 hours, 62 more cases were seen. The overall attack rate among Australian troups was 62.8%.

In the period August 6-11, 20 secondary cases occurred among Canadian Forces Personnel in Victoria and among the Ontario-based flight crew. Five tertiary cases who had contact with only the secondary cases developed influenzalike symptoms on August 11 and 12. No further evidence of community spread was identified.

An influenza A isolate made during the outbreak has been characterized as A/Texas/1/77-like. No influenza activity is presently being reported in Canada.

Reported by H Negron, MD, State Epidemiologist, Puerto Rico Dept of Health; JA Googins, MD, State Epidemiologist, Oregon Health Div; Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, Ottawa, in Canada Diseases Weekly Report 3:137-138, 145-146, 1977; WHO Collaborating Center for Influenza, San Juan Laboratories, Respiratory Virology Br, Virology Div, Bur of Laboratories, Surveillance and Assessment Br, Immunization Div, Bur of State Services, CDC.

Zoster Immune Globulin and Varicella-Zoster Immune Globulin

Since January 1972, CDC has provided the investigational drug Zoster Immune Globulin (ZIG) to more than 1,000 immunodeficient children within 72 hours of expo-Sure to varicella (chickenpox), Preliminary data suggest that ZIG, which is prepared from the plasma of healthy donors convalescing from herpes zoster infection (shingles) or varicella, is effective in preventing or modifying varicella infection in immunodeficient patients if it is administered shortly after exposure.

Unfortunately, the supply of ZIG has been intermittent

because the number of plasma donors has been insufficient to meet the increasing number of requests. In an attempt to meet this increasing demand, CDC has contracted with the Sidney Farber Cancer Institute and State Laboratory Institute of the Massachusetts State Department of Public Health to provide and distribute a supply of Varicella-Zoster Immune Globulin (VZIG), prepared from pooled plasma containing high titers of varicella antibody.

VZIG is also an investigational drug, and the supply of it is likewise limited. Unnecessary use can be minimized,

where feasible, by routine screening of children with immunodeficiency, leukemia, or lymphoma for VZ virus antibody.

Both ZIG and VZIG will be available at no cost as of November 1, 1977, for use in patients meeting the criteria outlined in Table 1, A physician who desires treatment for such a patient should contact:

Division of Clinical Microbiology Sidney Farber Cancer Institute 44 Binney Street Boston, Massachusetts

617-732-3121 Although former ZIG consultants and the Immunization Division, CDC, will no longer have responsibility for distribution of ZIG, they will be available for consultation regarding alternative modes of therapy.

Reported by Immunization Div, Bur of State Services, CDC.

TABLE 1. Five criteria for release of Varicella-Zoster Immune Globulin (VZIG) for the prophylaxis of varicella

1. One of the following underlying illnesses or conditions

A. Leukemia or lymphoma

B. Congenital or acquired immunodeficiency

C. Under immunosuppressive medication

D. Newly born of mother with varicella

2. One of the following types of exposure to varicella or zoster patient

A. Household contact

B. Playmate contact (>1-hour play indoors)

C. Hospital contact (in same 2- to 4-room bedroom or adjacent beds in a large ward)

D. Newborn contact (newborn whose mother contracted varicella within 4 days before delivery or within 48 hours after delivery)

3. Negative or unknown prior disease history

4. Age of less than 15 years

The request for treatment must be initiated within 72 hours of exposure

Primary and Secondary Syphilis — United States, August 1977

Reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis numbered 1,877 in August 1977, down 4,7% from the 1970 cases reported in August 1976 (Table 2). This represents the 17th consecutive month in which a decline of cases has been reported. In the first 8 months of 1977 (January-August), 2,421 fewer cases (-15.2%) were reported compared to the same time period of the previous year. Nineteen areas reported more cases during the first 8 months of 1977

compared to the same time period of 1976. Early latent (less than 1-year duration) syphilis declined 12.3% in August 1977 versus August 1976. During the first 8 months of 1977 versus the comparable time period of 1976, some 1,983 fewer such cases were reported, representing a decline of 15.3%.

Reported by the Venereal Disease Control Div, Bur of State Services, CDC.

TABLE 2. Summary of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases by reporting area, August 1977 and August 1976 — provisional data

Reporting Area by HEW Regions August		ilanz	Calendar Year Cumulative January - August		Reporting Area by HEW Regions	August		Calendar Year Cumulative January - August		Reporting Area by HEW Regions	Aı	ığust	Calendar Year Cumulative Jenuary - August	
1977 1976	1977	1976		1977	1976	1977	1976		1977	1976	1977	1976		
Connecticut	15	10	120	107	Illinois (Excl. Chicago)	9	9	109	98	Arizona	13	17	111	154
Maine	2	4	18	16	Chicago	94	100	641	819	California (Excl. LA & SF)	132	173	990	1381
Massachusetts	47	58	393	367	Indiana (Excl. Indianapolis) .	10	6	70	56	Los Angeles*	134	188	908	1228
New Hampshire	a	1	4	1 7	Indiana polis*	7	3	39	25	San Francisco*	73	78	671	520
Rhode Island	0	1 1		18	Michigan	27	18	182	182	Hawaii	1		23	85
Vermont	a	3	5	8	Minnesota	10	9	93	87	Nevada	4	1	13	30
REGION I TOTAL	64	77	546	511	Ohio	45	31	334	323	REGION IX TOTAL	357	462	2618	3378
		1	1		Wisconsin	17	7	76	71					
New Jersey	38	48	239	382	REGION V TOTAL	219	181	1643	1421	Alaska	1	2	20	16
New York (Excl. NYC)	18	15	184	183		i	1	1		Idaho	2	1 5	- 6	17
New York City	160	210	1177	1833	Arkemses		7	46	90	Oregon	13	1 -	84	71
REGION II TOTAL	214	271	1600	2178	Louisiana	88	27	465	1 390	Washington	24	11	180	101
		1			New Mexico	18	1 13	85	111	REGION X TOTAL	40	24	270	205
Delawers	0	9	15	48	Oklahoma	7	6	54	72				274	
District of Columbia	38	39	389	394	Texas	217	167	1348	1298				I	
Meryland (Excl. Baltimore)	9	18	104	132	REGION VI TOTAL	338	210	1976	1931	UNITED STATES TOTAL	1877	1970	13527	15948
Battimore	35	33	190	274	1						2500	2000000	Marian	
Pennsylvania (Excl. Phila.)	14	21	108	170	lows	3	g	25	31	···		 		
Philadelphia	18	48	166	287	Kansas	l ī	1 7	42	54	Puerto Rico	63	67	413	416
Virginia	44	65	373	454	Missouri	22	1 17	111	119	Virgin Islands	0	2	10	28
West Virginia	7	1	- 3	19	Nebraska	1 -1	6	25	28	United States, Including	5.70	1 -		
REGION III TOTAL	180	232	1348	1778	REGION VII TOTAL	27	36	203	230	Outlying Areas	1940	2029	13950	18392
Alabama	23	20	96	131	Colorado	14		87	93					7
Florida	139	190	1265	1717	Montana		2	4	8	I				
Georgia (Excl. Atlanta)	105	48	632	382	North Dakota	1	10	3	2	I				
Atlanta*	63	40	295	322	South Dakata	2		4	4	Note: Cumulative totals include				wh pravious
Kentucky	12	a	62	80	Utah	a	2	6	20	months.	IRAISOC BL	an delayed (eparts thro	
Mississippi	19	18	174	185	Wyoming	0	1 0	2	4	Source: CDC 9,98, HEW-CDC-8	SEAVE CA	-trail Bluble	- Asiante	Georgia
North Carolina	58	78	576	872	REGION VIII TOTAL	17	12	105	131	SOURCE. COC 8.80, HEW-COC-8	33- VU (0	METOL DIVER	in, Adminis,	
South Carolina	18	42	173	270		ı	I	I	l	I				

REGION IV TOTAL ..

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE /CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

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